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ABSTRACT

Designed as supplemental material to on-going instruction in the vocational program, this second of three picture dictionary booklets in the Upholstery series is intended to assist the learning handicapped student to master the core vocabulary taught in the trade. Intended for individual or small group instruction with minimal supervision, this module contains five lessons: (1) Filling, (2) Undercovering and Cotton Batts, (3-4) Applying Finish to Frame, and (5) Fabric Layout and Cutting. The format for each lesson includes (1) general directions, with a list of words taught in that lesson, and (2) each word presented on a separate page with a representative picture and simple definition. (The module is intended for use with a cassette tape and flash cards.) An alphabetical index to the vocabulary words in the module is given at the back of the booklet. Two other dictionaries in this series are available as CE 024 422 and CE 024 424. An accompanying teacher's manual is available separately as CE 024 421. (This is one of five series of materials developed by Project HIRE. The two-volume final report of the project is available as CE 024 117 and CE 024 118. See note for the other series.) (YLB)

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Upholstery

2

Dictionary

CE 024 423

PROJECT HIRE

2

Upholstery Dictionary

For Resource Room Instruction

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UPHOLSTERY

BOOK II

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BOOK II

Lesson 7

Filling

UPHOLSTERY
Lesson 7

DIRECTIONS

The words in this lesson are:

stuffing
loose filling
solid filling
stuffing rod
regulator
foam cement
moss
rubberized curled hair
palm fibre

- Each word has its own page with a picture. Under the picture, you will find the meaning of the word.

- Turn the pages and look at the words while you listen.

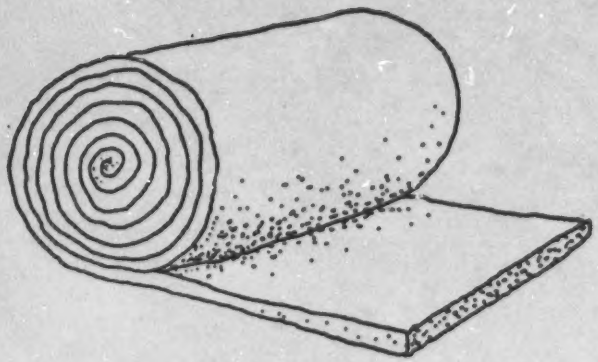
- When you get to the last word, turn back to page 59. The tape will say the words again.

tuffing

tuffing is what you put
nto chairs and sofas to
ake them soft. Cotton
nd foam rubber are used
or stuffing. Stuffing
s sometimes called
iller.

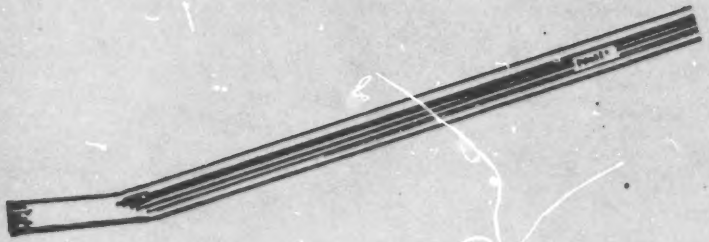
ose filling

ose filling is any kind
stuffing that can be
ken in handfuls from a
g.



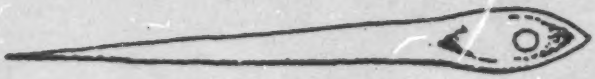
solid filling

Solid filling is any kind of stuffing that comes in rolls or sheets. You must cut it to fit.



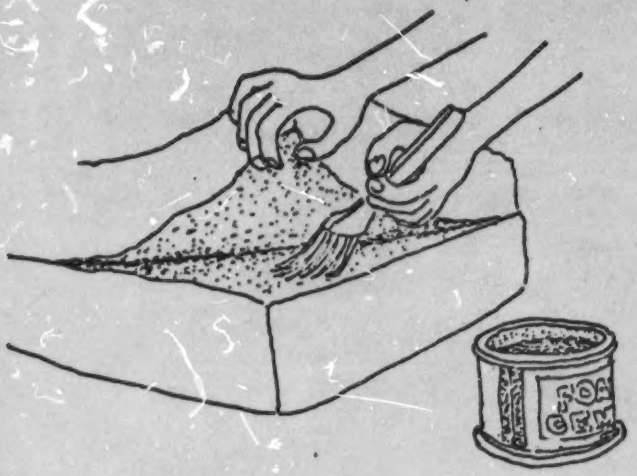
stuffing rod

A stuffing rod is made of steel or wood. It can be as long as two feet. The stuffing rod is used to push loose stuffing into corners that are hard to reach by hand.



regulator

A regulator is a metal tool that looks like a big needle. It is used to smooth loose stuffing so there are no lumps.

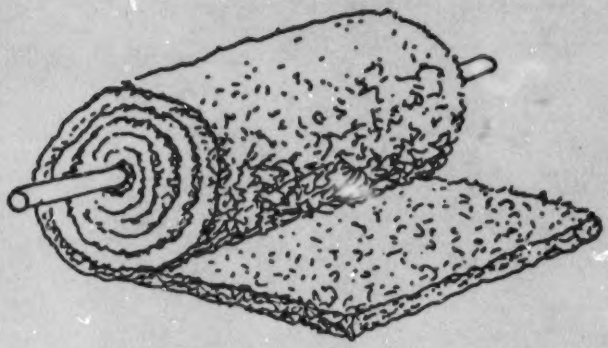


foam cement

Foam cement is a yellow glue that you use on foam or cloth to hold it in place.

moss

Moss is a plant used as a loose filling. It is usually black.



rubberized curled hair

Rubberized curled hair is hog hair that is sprayed with rubber. It is a solid filling that you buy in rolls or sheets.

palm fibre

Palm fibre is a loose upholstery filling. It is made from the leaves of palm trees and looks like hay or straw.

DIRECTIONS CONTINUED:

1. Now you should get cards 59 to 67 from the box.

2. When you have the cards, look at the first picture and see if you know the meaning of the word.

3. Turn the card over and see if you are right.

4. Do the other cards in the same way.

5. If you do not get each one right, listen to the tape again. Then try the cards again.

6. If you do get them all right, ask your teacher for Activity 7. Now rewind this tape and get cards 59 to 67.

BOOK II

Lesson 8

Undercovering and Cotton Batts

UPHOLSTERY
Lesson 8

DIRECTIONS

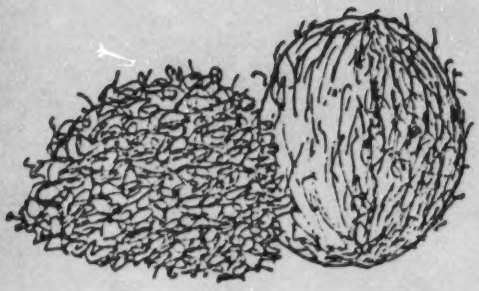
The words in this lesson are:

coconut fibre
curved needle
lace
bridle
dixie twine
undercover
muslin
cotton batts
dacron

2. Each word has its own page with a picture. Under the picture, you will find the meaning of the word.

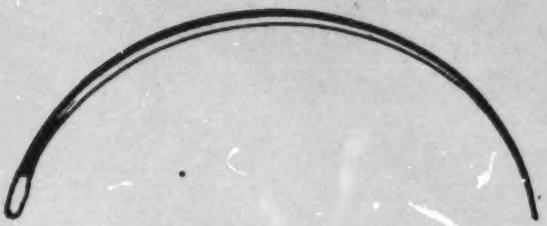
3. Turn the pages and look at the words while you listen.

4. When you get to the last word, turn back to page 68. The tape will say the words again.



coconut fibre

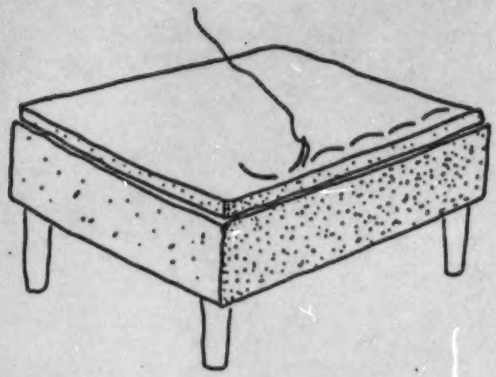
Coconut fibre is a loose upholstery filling made from the outer shell of coconuts. It is a reddish-brown color.



curved needle

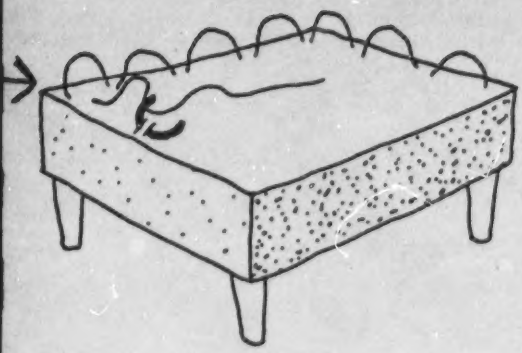
A curved needle is a needle that is bent to make it easier to sew upholstery cloth.

22



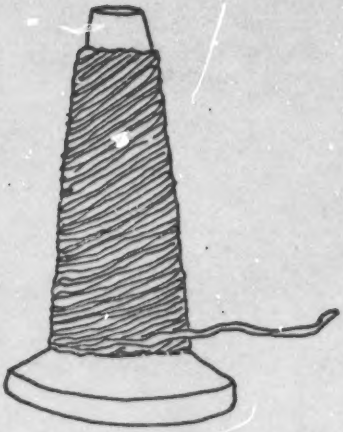
lace

Lace is a special way to sew solid fillings to the inside of furniture.



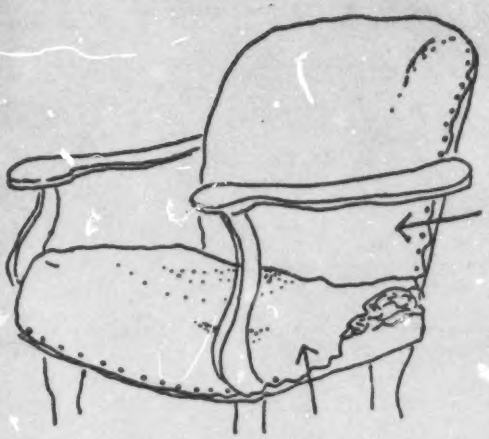
bridle

Bridle is a special way to sew loose filling to the inside of furniture.



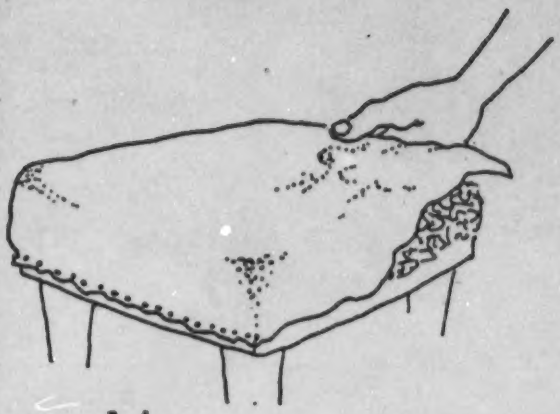
dixie twine

Dixie twine is a thin yellow or white cotton string. It is used when you bridle or lace.



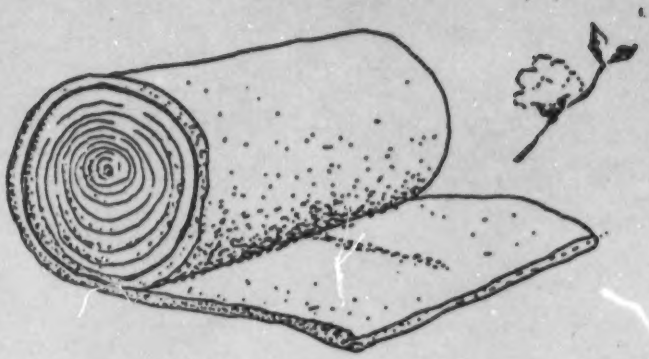
undercover

Undercover is the cloth
that goes over the filling.



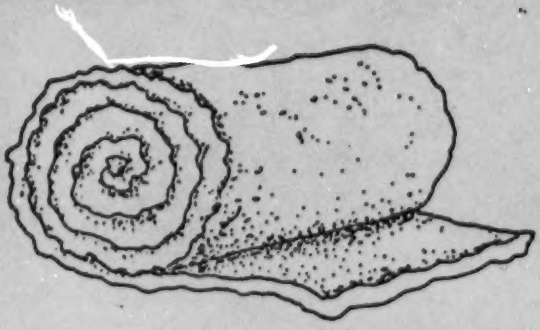
muslin

Muslin is a very thin cotton cloth. It is used as the undercover on upholstered furniture.



cotton batts

Cotton batts is like the white cotton you use to cover a cut or scrape. It is put on top of the undercover so that the filling will not poke out. You buy it in very large rolls.



dacron

Dacron is a man-made filling that is soft and white. It is used the same way as cotton batts but it costs more. You buy it in rolls.

DIRECTIONS CONTINUED:

1. Now you should get cards 68 to 76 from the box.

2. When you have the cards, look at the first picture and see if you know the meaning of the word.

3. Turn the card over and see if you are right.

4. Do the other cards in the same way.

5. If you do not get each one right, listen to the tape again. Then try the cards again.

6. If you do get them all right, ask your teacher for Activity 8. Now rewind this tape and get cards 68 to 76.

BOOK II

Lesson 9

Applying Finish to Frame

UPHOLSTERY
Lesson 9

DIRECTIONS

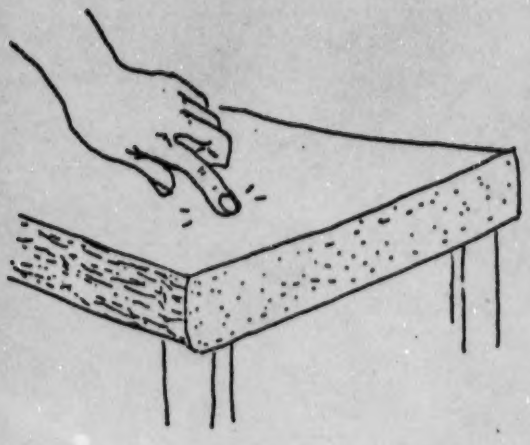
The words in this lesson are:

finish
strip
steel wool
sandpaper
pumice
hand-gloss
linseed oil
lacquer
sand

2. Each word has its own page with a picture. Under the picture, you will find the meaning of the word.

3. Turn the pages and look at the words while you listen.

4. When you get to the last word, turn back to page 77. The tape will say the words again.

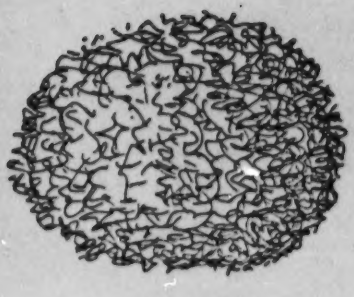


finish

Finish is the name for paints or other coatings put on wood to protect it.

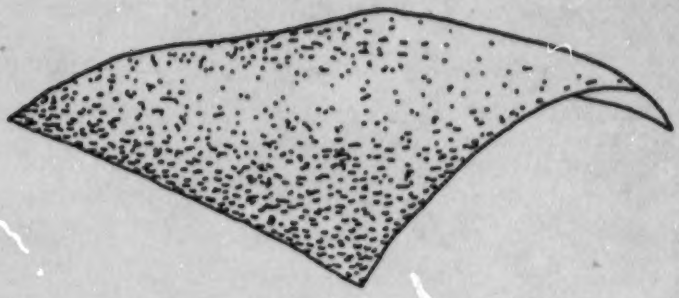
strip

Strip means to remove the old finish from the wood.



steel wool

Steel wool is a pad of thin steel wires about the size of a hand. Some kinds of steel wool are more rough than others. It is used to rub wood smooth.

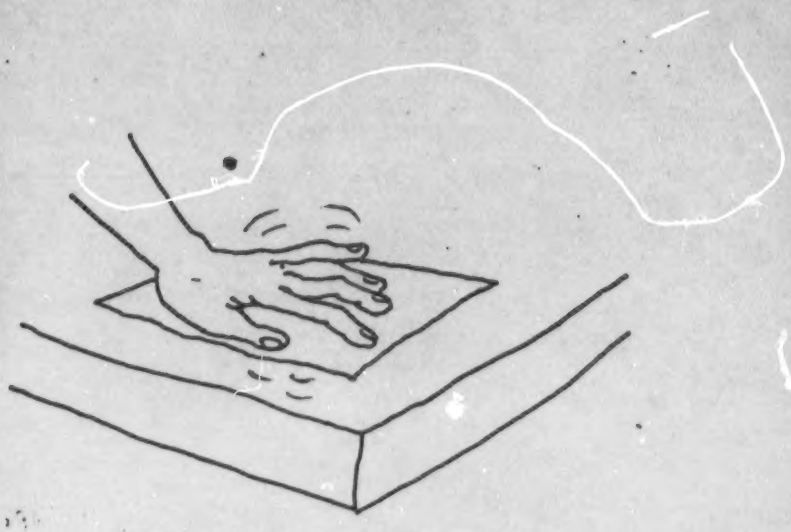


sandpaper

Sandpaper is paper that is very rough on one side. Some kinds of sandpaper are more rough than others It is used to rub wood smooth.

pumice

Pumice is a very fine powder made from stone. It is mixed with oil and then used to sand wood.



sand

Sand means to rub wood with sandpaper to make the wood smooth.

UPHOLSTERY

.BOOK II

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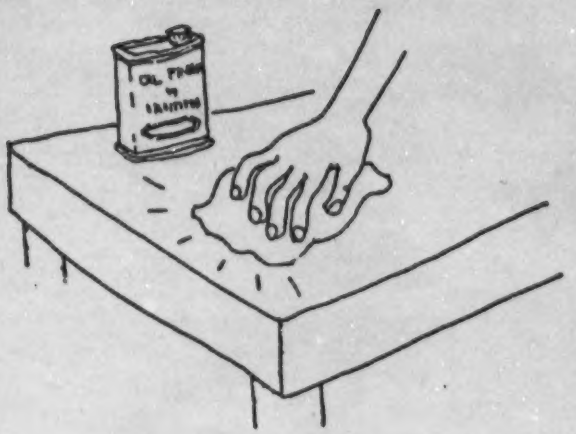


hand-gloss

Hand-gloss is a kind of wood finish. Hand-gloss is oil that you rub on the wood by hand.

linseed oil

Linseed oil is a furniture oil made from the flax plant. It is used as a wood finish.

lacquer

Lacquer is a kind of finish that can be put onto wood. It dries faster than any other finish.

DIRECTIONS CONTINUED:

1. Now you should get cards 77 to 85 from the box.

2. When you have the cards, look at the first picture and see if you know the meaning of the word.

3. Turn the card over and see if you are right.

4. Do the other cards in the same way.

5. If you do not get each one right, listen to the tape again. Then try the cards again.

6. If you do get them all right, ask your teacher for Activity 9.
Now rewind this tape and get cards 77 to 85.

BOOK II

Lesson 10

Applying Finish to Frame

UPHOLSTERY
Lesson 10

DIRECTIONS

The words in this lesson are:

varnish
shellac
stain
stain pad
turpentine
high-gloss finish
satin finish
flat finish
spray gun

2. Each word has its own page with a picture. Under the picture, you will find the meaning of the word.

3. Turn the pages and look at the words while you listen.

4. When you get to the last word, turn back to page 86. The tape will say the words again.

varnish

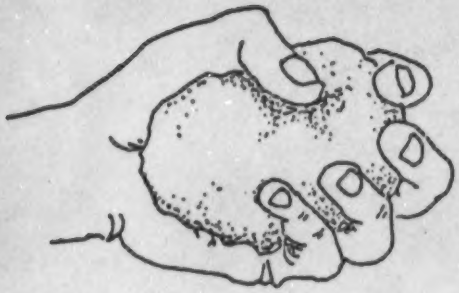
Varnish is a finish that goes into wood surfaces. Varnish takes a long time to dry.

shellac

Shellac is a finish that goes into wood surfaces. It dries fast.

stain

Stain means to put a color into the wood. Stains come in many colors.

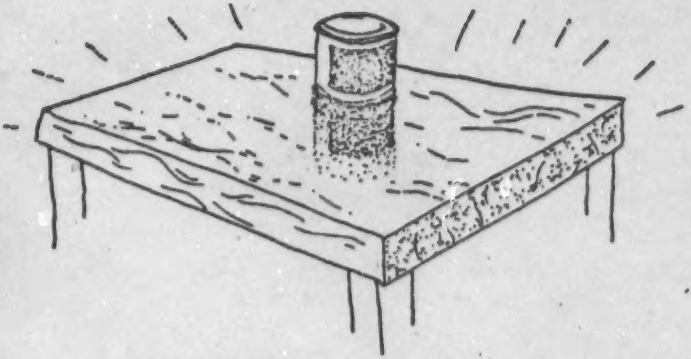


stain pad

A stain pad is cotton batts wrapped in cloth. It is about the size of your hand. A stain pad is used to put stains on wood.

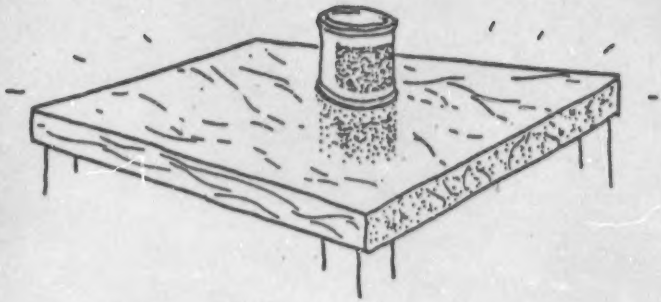
turpentine

Turpentine is a liquid made from the sap of pine trees. It is used to clean paints and oils from things such as brushes, hands or work tables.



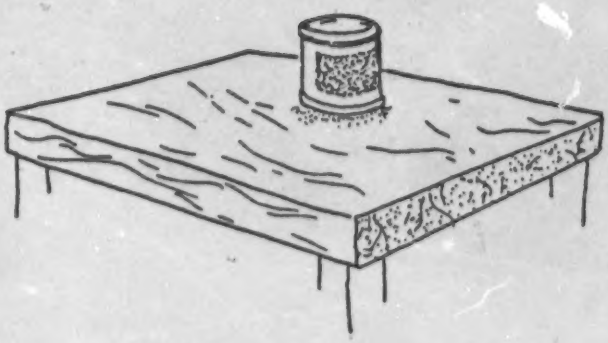
high-gloss finish

A high-gloss finish is any very shiny finish. You can buy lacquer, varnish, and shellac in high-gloss.



satin finish

Satin finish is any wood finish that has a little shine. It is not as shiny as high-gloss finish. You can buy lacquer, varnish and shellac in satin finish.



flat finish

Flat finish is any dull wood finish. It has no shine. Lacquer, varnish and shellac also come in flat finish.

spray gun

A spray gun is used to put paint or other finishes on furniture. The finish comes out of the spray gun in a thin mist.

DIRECTIONS CONTINUED:

1. Now you should get cards 86 to 94 from the box.

2. When you have the cards, look at the first picture and see if you know the meaning of the word.

3. Turn the card over and see if you are right.

4. Do the other cards in the same way.

5. If you do not get each one right, listen to the tape again. Then try the cards again.

6. If you do get them all right, ask your teacher for Activity 10. Now rewind this tape and get cards 86 to 94.

BOOK II

Lesson 11

Fabric Layout and Cutting

UPHOLSTERY
Lesson 11

DIRECTIONS

The words in this lesson are:

final cover
vinyl
straight edge
building square
fabric plan
squaring
tailor's chalk
chalking
tapering
cutting table

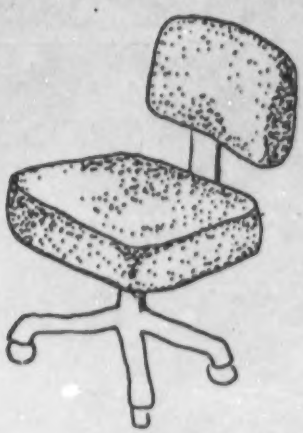
. Each page has its own page with a picture. Under the picture, you will find the meaning of the word.

. Turn the pages and look at the words while you listen.

. When you get to the last word, turn back to page 95. The tape will say the words again.

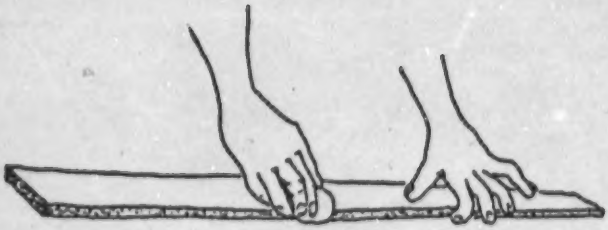
final cover

Final cover is the outer fabric on the furniture. It may be fabric or vinyl.



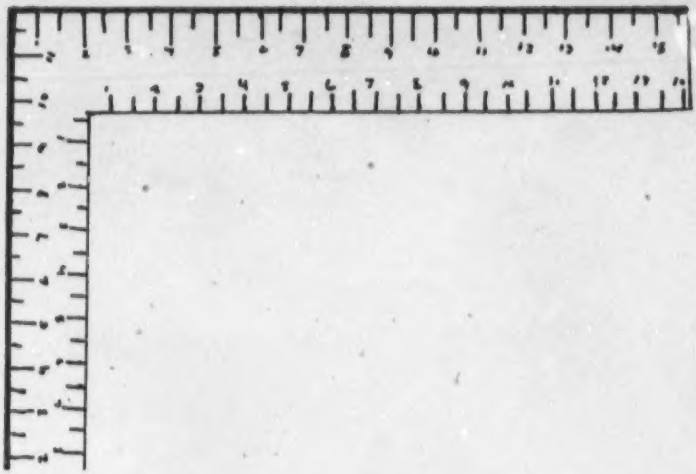
vinyl

Vinyl is a man-made covering used in upholstery. It looks and feels like leather. Vinyl comes in many colors and patterns.



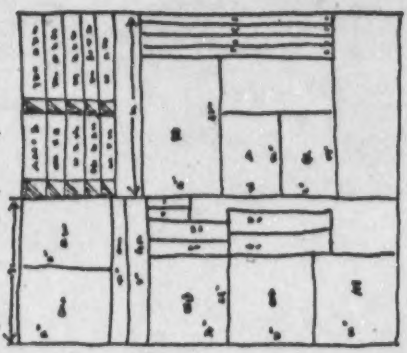
straight edge

A straight edge is a flat bar made of metal or wood. You use it to see if lines are straight and to draw straight lines.



building square

A building square is a tool that is shaped like an "l". It is used to measure the corners on furniture. You place the building square on a corner to make sure it matches the shape of the tool.

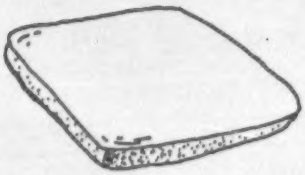


fabric plan

A fabric plan is a drawing on paper of the final cover pieces. A fabric plan tells you how much fabric you need to cover the furniture.

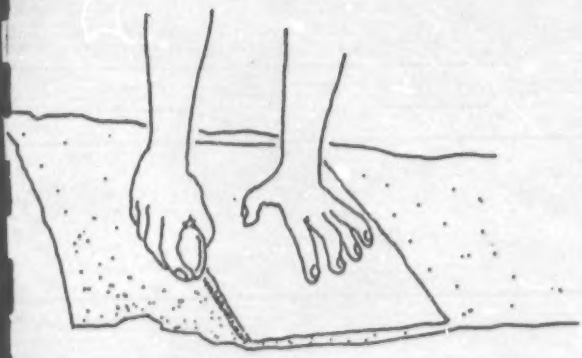
squaring

Squaring means to make the end of the final cover straight. You use a building square and straight edge.



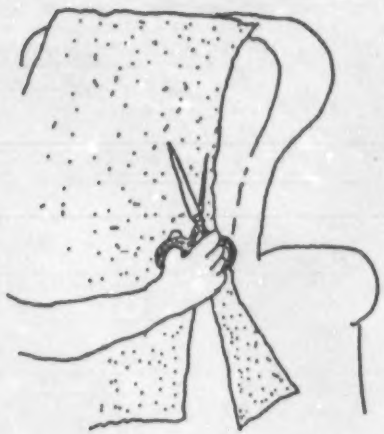
tailor's chalk

Tailor's chalk is a thin, flat stick of chalk. It comes in many colors. You use tailor's chalk to mark on cloth.



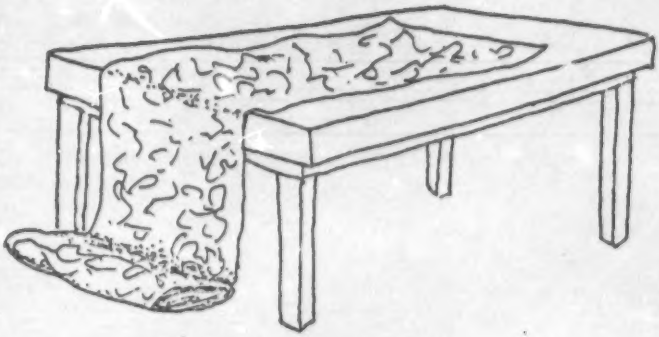
chalking

Chalking means to draw lines on the final cover with tailor's chalk. You use your fabric plan to tell you what lines to draw on the final cover.



tapering

Tapering means cutting the final cover to fit seats and backs that are wide at one end and narrow at the other end.



cutting table

A cutting table is a long, wide table. It is used to lay out the final cover so that it can be cut.

DIRECTIONS CONTINUED:

1. Now you should get cards 95 to 104 from the box.

2. When you have the cards, look at the first picture and see if you know the meaning of the word.

3. Turn the card over and see if you are right.

4. Do the other cards in the same way.

5. If you do not get each one right, listen to the tape again. Then try the cards again.

6. If you do get them all right, ask your teacher for Activity 11. Now rewind this tape and get cards 95 to 104.

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